1: Coon E-5 (1926-1927) 1931 MX3 Rif MX3

COD siderate and friendly attitude which, so soon after the end of fighting, she has already begun to show in the administration of this conquered people, whose virile spirit of independence has for the first time in history been effectively curbed.

For patronage, advice, and aid in the completion of my research and in the publication of this volume I owe thanks to many persons, more than I could possibly enumerate. Professor Hooton first suggested this work, obtained funds for me, advised me constantly while in the field, taught me how to work up the statistical material, and gave much constructive advice in the preparation of the manuscript. Mrs. Oric Bates has most generously financed its publication.

● 122 Funds for the field trip of 1926–27, and for some of the subsequent analysis, were provided by the Bureau of International Research. The head of this body, Professor George Grafton Wilson, showed a kindly interest in the work, as did the late Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge.

OOD In Morocco, the success of this expedition, as well as of that which took place in the summer of 1928, was due almost entirely to the coöperation of two persons, my wife and Mohammed Limnibhy. Travelling with me wherever I went, through the most difficult of conditions, despite poor health, recording without complaint for hours on end, while sitting on a dirt floor with a notebook on her knees, ministering to throngs of diseased persons, and helping the ethnological inquiry tremendously by observing and inquiring from women, my wife performed far more than her share of difficult work. Limnibhy, as interpreter, collector of ethnological data, anthropometric assistant, blood-letter, bodyguard, and diplomat supreme, showed himself to be a brilliant field worker on his own account. During the year which he later spent with us in America he was of incalculable assistance in helping put the first part of this volume into shape. Without the enthusiasm and unselfish assistance of these two persons this volume would have been a slim pamphlet indeed.

Among the American diplomatic and consular officers in Morocco I am especially grateful to the Honorable Maxwell Blake, our minister in Tangier, and to Mr. Russell, formerly consul in Casablanca. Both of these officials exerted themselves most cordially in our behalf, and secured our diplomatic standing with the Spanish officials.

A list of the Spanish officers to whom we are indebted for help and hospitality would be practically a roster of Spain's military staff in the Rif. Commandante Toneda of Melilla arranged our credentials for the entire Rif, and allowed me to measure in his office and in all of the markets of the eastern Rif, thus greatly facilitating the investigation. Colonel Paxtot of Tetwan allowed us to proceed to Sheshawen during a very trying period, and the officers at Sheshawen graciously entertained and assisted us for a week. In Beni Amart, Captain Sanchez Perez was likewise most hospitable and helpful. His ability to win over the respect and affection of a tribe which he had just been fighting marked him as a high type of colonial administrator.

Among the French officials, I received friendly advice and assistance from Dr. de

2: Westermarck E-5 (1898-1926) 1926
MX3 Rif MX3

PREFACE

WHEN I was preparing my book *The Origin and Development of the Moral Ideas* I thought that it might be useful for me to acquire first-hand knowledge of some forms of culture which differ from our own. As the University of Helsingfors had granted me a very handsome travelling scholarship, which enabled me to stay abroad for years, I contemplated going to the East to study both civilised and savage races. I sailed for Morocco in 1898 — and never went farther. I soon realised what a laborious undertaking it is to acquaint oneself sufficiently well even with the natives of a single country: it requires a prolonged stay among them and knowledge of their language. Even the best interpreter is apt to omit details which, though apparently trivial, may be of the greatest importance for a right understanding of the custom or belief in question, or to let his attention slacken for a moment, or to give an inaccurate meaning to expressions which baffle all direct translation. Morocco offered the double advantage of being little known and within easy reach of Europe. I went there time after time; and in the course of twenty-one journeys undertaken in the period between 1898 and 1926 I spent there altogether seven years.

I made it a point to visit towns and tribes in different parts of the country, and to employ as teachers natives of other tribes to which I could not go myself. Thus I spent half a year in Fez; the same length of time among the mountains of Andjra, and several weeks among the Jbâla of Jbel Ḥbīb and the Sáḥel; many months in the Faḥṣ and the Ġarbîya; nearly two months among the Ulâd Bû'ăzîz in Dukkâla, besides which I had daily intercourse with people of this tribe during my five months' stay in

2: Westermarck E-5 (1898-1926) 1926
MX3 Rif MX3

B, No. 3; Helsingfors, 1914); and in my book *Marriage Ceremonies in Morocco* (London, 1914), a French translation of which, made by Madame J. Arin, has been issued by L'École supérieure de Langue arabe et de Dialectes berbères de Rabat (Paris, 1921).

I beg to express my most sincere thanks to Miss Helena Hadley for kindly reading over both the manuscript and the proofs. To her suggestions I am indebted for the improvement of many phrases and expressions, as also to some references to books with which she has supplied me when I have been out of reach of an adequate library. I have to thank my friend Professor C. G. Seligman for stimulating discussions and for information on certain points.

I gratefully acknowledge the material support given me by the Rockefeller Research Fund Committee at the London School of Economics and Political Science by making liberal grants towards the expenses for my journeys to Morocco in the summers of 1924 and 1925.

My friend Carl Dahl, Consul-General of Sweden at Tangier, has much contributed to my comfort by his kindness in placing at my disposal his delightful country house for the many months I spent in Morocco in the course of the last two years.

E. W.

VILLA BALBINA, OUTSIDE TANGIER,
30*th March* 1926.

3: Hart E-5 (1953-1954)1954 MX3 Rif MX3

DAVID MONTGOMERY HART

AN ETHNOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF THE RIFFIAN TRIBE OF AITH WURYĀGHIL (*)

122 THIS paper, a result of six months of ethnographic field work in Spanish Morocco, was made possible by funds granted from the Ford Foundation. That foundation is not, however, the author owner, publisher or proprietor of the publication in which this paper appears, and is not to be understood as approving by virtue of its grant any of the statements made or views expressed herein.

* * *

101 Aith Wuryāghil is not only the biggest and most important tribe
[161] in the Rif, but the most heavily populated in the whole of the Spanish Protectorate of Morocco, totaling some 65.000 people at the present time. It is delimited on the north by the Bay of Alhucemas and by the Mediterranean Sea; on the west by the tribes of Buqqūya, Banī Yaṭṭuft and Targīst; on the east by the Nakūr River and the tribes of Tamsamān and Aith Tuzīn; and on the south by Aith Mazdūwī, Aith 'Ammarth and Gizināya (the last mentioned being just over the
101 border in French Morocco). Although Targīst and most of Banī
197 Yaṭṭuft are Arabic-speaking, the other tribes all speak the Riffian dialect of Berber. Aith Wuryāghil, Aith 'Ammarth and northern Gizināya form, in particular, a Central Riffian linguistic bloc where Arabic is known only by a tiny literate minority. This dialect, called *Shilḥa* in Arabic and *Thamāzighth* in Riffian, is stronger in the Central Rif than in any other part of northern Morocco, which gives an indication of the conservatism of the people who speak it. The three
101 nuclear Riffian tribes have all retained in large measure many of

(*) Excepcionalmente se ha conservado el sistema de transcripción usado por el autor del artículo, aunque difiere del adoptado por esta Revista (N. de la R.).

5: Blanco Izaga G-4,5 (1914-1945) 1975 MX3 Rif MX3
Aith Waryaghar

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

114
128 I must express my very sincerest and most heartfelt thanks, first of all, to Sra. Da. Agustina Moro de Blanco, the widow of Col. Emilio Blanco Izaga, who graciously allowed me to consult her late husband's private papers dealing with the Berbers of the Rif, in Madrid during February-March 1960. I must also express equal thanks to her son, Dr. D. Agustin Blanco Moro, with whom I initially corresponded in 1958 regarding his father's Rifian materials, and who kindly provided me with all the biographical data on his father; and to Sr. D. Tomas Garcia Figueras, the former Delegate of Native Affairs in Tetuan (in what until 1956 was Spanish Morocco), and subsequent mayor of Jérez de la Frontera, who, on hearing of my original interest in Col. Blanco's work, was good enough to put me in contact with his family. And, in this connection, I owe a very special debt of gratitude to Col. Blanco's charming and personable youngest daughter, Srta. Da. Emilia Blanco Moro, who went over the materials with me, and who helped me out when I was unable to read her father's handwriting, during the month I spent in Madrid. Finally, during the second, much later month of April 1970 which I again spent in Madrid, I must express my gratitude to Srta. Da. Concha Bragimo Fernandez, the head of the Africa Section at the National Library, for her assistance in that particular quarter.

● 122
128 I am also indebted both to the Ford Foundation, which sponsored my initial fieldwork in Morocco (1952-1955) and to the American Museum of Natural History, which sponsored my second (1959-1961) and third (1961-

1967) Moroccan trips; and I should add that neither of these New York institutions being the owner, editor or publisher of the series in which this monograph appears, they can assume no responsibility for its contents - for such is entirely my own.

I must also acknowledge the very great help of Capt. José Rodriguez Erola of the Spanish Army, for having made available to me two unpublished papers by Blanco (translated in the text) from the archives of the Ajdir Office in the Aith Waryaghar comarcal, of which he was the administrator or interventor, in 1955. Professor Carleton S. Coon, Emeritus, formerly of the University of Pennsylvania (who was largely responsible for my initial interest in the Rif as an area of fieldwork) and Professor Ernest Gellner, of the Department of Sociology at the London School of Economics, both gave me much advice and encouragement; and Professor Gellner was kind enough to read and comment upon the first draft (1962) of the manuscript. I hope that I have heeded his comments, as my footnotes needed much pruning. And to Mrs. Don Carl Steffen, who understandingly and uncomplainingly typed up the second draft, I owe a very great debt indeed. The present draft is the third one. I also wish to give credit to the late Dr. Lloyd Cabot Briggs for having thought of the title "Colonel in the Rif."

But, always barring Col. Blanco's own family and heirs, my greatest thanks of all must go to two persons: to 'Amar Azzugwagh of the Aith Turirth subclan of the highland Aith Waryaghar, my mentor, initiator and general factotum in Things Rifian, who checked over all the Blanco materials with me point by point by point, after my return to Morocco

6: Joseph E-5 (1965-1966) 1975 MX3 Rif MX3

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000 Guidance and encouragement for my research were provided by many teachers at the University of California, Los Angeles, including Councill Taylor, Hilda Kuper, Jack Prost and M. G. Smith. To Joseph B. Birdsell a particular debt of gratitude is [122] owed. Of my colleagues in Moroccan studies, special thanks must be given David M. Hart who assisted me over many field work difficulties and Ernest Gellner who provided hospitality and guidance.

Two people most instrumental in the completion of this work were Pedro Carrasco and Terri Brint Joseph. Dr. Carrasco has served as a continuing source of advice and encouragement. I am indebted to him for his friendship and kindness as well as for his intellectual guidance and stimulation. Of my wife's contribution no less can be said than that the study would not have been possible without her participation: this was truly a joint intellectual effort for which she deserves full credit for the best parts.

R.J.